

included in the definition of the family Stylophoridae. Systematic ichthyologists in America emphasize differences rather than resemblances, but this may be carried too far, and I think the important features in the anatomy of *Stylophorus* are those which establish its relationship to the Tæniosomi, whilst its unique characters are of interest only as showing the remarkable specialization which the Tæniosome type is capable of attaining.

LIV.—*Description of a new Species of Charaxes from the Cameroons, West Africa.* By HERBERT DRUCE, F.L.S. &c.

Charaxes acraeoides, sp. n.

Male.—Head black, with four yellow spots, two on each side above the eye; antennæ black; collar, tegulae, thorax, and abdomen black; a white spot on the thorax just behind the collar and two yellow spots on each side of the thorax; palpi above black, the underside orange-yellow; the underside of the thorax and abdomen orange-yellow; the legs black. Primaries black, crossed near the apex by a band of four elongated cream-coloured spots, the inner margin streaked with red, above which are five large red spots, the one nearest the anal angle the largest: secondaries red, black at the base and partly along the inner margin, the anal angle and part of the inner margin cream-colour; a black streak at the end of the cell, with the black spots on the underside showing through; the outer margin from the apex to the anal angle black, with a series of minute white dots in the middle of the black margin. Underside: primaries, the apical part of the wing pale yellowish brown, the veins and streaks between the veins black; the cream-coloured band as above, edged on the inner side by a band of black spots which extend along the outer margin to the anal angle; the cell and the central part of wing greenish grey; the usual black marks in the cell; the wing below the cell to the inner margin orange-red: secondaries orange-red, palest above the cell and above the anal angle; the outer margins and veins all black; four large black spots on the costal margin, four in the cell, and a row of five partly round the outside of the cell; the black outer margin is spotted with blue and greenish-grey dots.

Expanse $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. Cameroons, Bitje, Ja River, 2000 feet; wet season (*Mus. Druce*).

This very fine species reminds one at first sight of *Pseudacraea clarki*, Butler, which also came in the collection.

LV.—*Preliminary Descriptions of Two new Species of Myonycteris.* By KNUD ANDERSEN.

Myonycteris wroughtoni, sp. n.

Diagnosis.— m^2 about twice the bulk of p^1 . Skull and teeth heavy. Forearm about 65–67 mm. *Hab.* Welle District, N.E. Congo.

Differential characters.—Skull larger and more heavily built than in *M. torquata**: total length 34 mm., against 31–31.8; rostrum longer and broader: from front of orbit to tip of nasals 10.5–10.7, against 9–9.2, lachrymal width (across lower edges of lachrymal foramina) 9.8–10 mm., against 8.8; length of combined orbital cavity and temporal fossa, measured on underside of skull from front of glenoid fossa to back of maxillary process of zygomatic arch, 10.7–11 mm., against 9–9.8; frontal region broader: interorbital breadth 6 mm., against 5–5.2. Cheek-teeth on the whole slightly broader; m^2 less reduced in size, being about twice the bulk of p^1 (in *M. torquata* subequal to p^1), actual length of tooth in two specimens 0.9 mm., against 0.5–0.7 in two *M. torquata*, breadth 0.6–0.7, against 0.4–0.5.—Wings, tibia, and foot conspicuously longer; forearm 65–67 mm. (57–60.5 in *M. torquata*), third metacarpal 44.5–45 (36–39), lower leg 25–25.5 (22), foot with claws 17–19 (14). Distribution and colour of fur as in the allied species.

Type. ♂ ad. (skin and skull), River Likandi, Welle District, 18th April, 1906; Alexander-Gosling Expedition; B.M. 7. 7. 8. 25. Two specimens examined.

Named in honour of Mr. R. C. Wroughton, who assisted in working out the mammals collected during the Alexander-Gosling Expedition †.

Myonycteris leptodon, sp. n.

Diagnosis.— m^2 about twice the bulk of p^1 . Molariform teeth short and narrow. Forearm about 61–62 mm. *Hab.* Sierra Leone; Liberia.

Differential characters.—Skull similar to that of *M. wroughtoni*, but rostrum narrower in front (distance between inner bases of canines 3.3 mm., against 3.7–4 in *M. wroughtoni*

* *Cynonycteris torquata*, Dobson, Cat. Chir. B. M. p. 76, pl. v. fig. 1 (animal) (1878). *C. brachycephala*, Bocage, J. Sci. Math. Lisboa, (2) i. no. 3, p. 197 (1899).

† Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xix., May and June, 1907.